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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1871. NO. 98.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE WAR.

Bread Riots Occurring in Paris.

Collision Between the Mob and Military.

The City Fired on the 5th by Shells.

Its Early Capitulation Predicted.

FRENCH VICTORY AT ROUGEMONT.

ENGLAND.

Belgian Troops Sent to the Frontier.

LONDON, January 11.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says that the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and the staff officers have already arrived in the neighborhood of Longwy.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, a French town near the Belgian border.

Generous Treatment of French Prisoners.

LONDON, January 10.—English travelers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to French prisoners of war in Germany.

The Prussian Victory at Chateau Renault.

LONDON, January 11.—A dispatch from Versailles reports a great Prussian victory at Chateau Renault on Monday. Prince Frederick Charles, advancing on Le Mans, found the enemy strongly intrenched at Chateau Renault. The Prussians were at once formed for the attack, and under cover of a tremendous artillery fire, advanced upon the French position. The latter defended themselves with great intrepidity, and poured in a gallant fire upon the assailants. Without flinching, however, the Germans steadily moved forward, and carried the French lines at the point of the bayonet. The French commenced a hasty retreat in the direction of Bessom. Prince Frederick Charles immediately advanced his batteries to the abandoned position of the French, and made terrible havock in their ranks. At last accounts he was still following them up with great vigor.

The Bombardment.

On Sunday night, the German batteries to the south of Paris opened an increased and terrific fire on the forts. Many of the shells which have been fired have fallen inside the forts, where they must, from the magnitude of their calibre, have caused fearful havock.

Bombardment Vigorously Keep Up.

LONDON, January 11.—The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the northeast and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire.

Cavalry Encounter.

LONDON, January 11, Morning.—Gen. Faidherbe's cavalry had an encounter with the enemy on the 8th and 9th inst, and met with decided success. The Germans represent that the return fire of the Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

FRANCE.

A French Victory at Rougemont.

BORDEAUX, January 10.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the army in the East:

ROUGEMONT, DEPARTMENT OF DAUBS, January 9.—A battle was fought north of this place to-day, ending at 7 in the evening with victory for our troops. Night prevents us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General commanding brought on the engagement in the field, and all pre-assigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Villersexel, which was the key to the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the Republic."

PRUSSIA.

General Chanzy's Army Retreating at All Points.

VERSAILLES, January 10.—The army of General De Chanzy is retreating at all points. The Germans are in pursuit and have already taken one thousand prisoners.

We have good news from the Eastern departments. In an engagement on the 8th with the Garibaldians at Mont Barre, the Germans commanded by D'Or, our troops were victorious.

General Von Werder advanced yesterday on Villersexel and took that place by storm. The Twentieth French Corps was engaged and lost two staff officers, fourteen other officers, six hundred men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the position but failed.

Change of Commanders.

BERLIN, January 10.—It is reported that General Manteuffel will be transferred to the command of the army of the Vosges and General Zastrow, vice Goeben will succeed him at the head of the army of the North.

Peroune Capitulates—Bourbaki Defeated.

LONDON, January 11.—Queen Victoria has received the following dispatch from the royal headquarters:

VERSAILLES, January 10.—Owing to the snow storm and heavy fog, the bombardment is slower today. Peroune has capitulated, with 3,000 prisoners. Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south of Vesoul. He took 800 prisoners.

Effects of the Bombardment—Paris will Fall by Hunger.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The French work at Billancourt is reported to be destroyed. Fort Nogent has recommenced firing. Fort Issy fourteen guns have been dismounted. Some shells have been thrown into the Paris and Lyons Railway station, and it is rumored that the Hospital des Invalides has been hit. None of the forts have yet been silenced. Their capture involves an advance in the open field. Paris will fall by hunger and exhaustion; never by an artillery fire, even such as has been witnessed here.

BELGIUM.

Bonapartist Intriguant Arrested—Another Movement to Restore the Regency—Bread Riots in Paris—The City Fired on the 5th by Prussian Shells—Its Early Capitulation Predicted.

BRUSSELS, January 10.—Pimard, former Minister of the Empire, has been arrested for alleged political intrigues, and sent to Jowa under guard. Dr. C. Rochmean passed Brussels on a visit to Eugenie. He is said to be connected with a new movement for the restoration of the Regency.

Intelligence from Paris confirms the report of bread riots having occurred in the city. A conflict between the mob and military has taken place. The Prussian shells on the 5th are said to have fired parts of the city. An early capitulation is predicted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference to Consider the Question of Peace.

LONDON, January 11.—Berlin letters to the London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace, in case of the surrender of Paris, during its sessions. They also state that Granville is the author of the postponement of the assemblage of the Conference.

The Approaching Conference.

VIENNA, January 10.—Semi-official organs herald to-day that the approaching conference must uphold the validity of treaties and insist that modifications are possible only by general consent. When the amendment to the Treaty of Paris, as proposed by Russia, it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessions compensating other powers.

FIRES.

Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., January 11.—A destructive fire occurred here last night. Loss on building $8,000 on stock $12,000; no insurance.

Walton, Kentucky—Four Persons Perish in the Flames.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—The hotel of Ira Percival, and the dry goods store of R. S. Johnson & Co., at Walton, Boone county, Kentucky, were burned last night. A little daughter of Percival, a young girl living in the family, and a colored woman perished in the flames. Percival's wife was seriously burned. The hotel was valued at $8,000; insurance $1,500. Johnson's loss is $5,000; uninsured.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., January 11.—The Legislature organized to-day, and the Governor advised. Hon. Wm. E. Smith was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 11.—The Legislature, in joint convention this afternoon, elected R. J. Bright, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel*, State Printer; Patrick Shannon, of Terre Haute, Agent of the State in New York, and the Democratic caucus nominees for Trustees of the Asylums, Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions, and State Librarian.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 11.—A bill to increase the salary of the Supreme Judges from $3,600 to $4,000 per annum, was passed by the Senate to-day. Mr. Ward's bill to make the reading of the Bible in the public schools unlawful failed to pass the House. The vote stood 14 yeas to 75 nays. A resolution was offered in the Senate protesting against federal influence in State elections, which was ordered printed. A resolution was also offered instructing the Ohio Senators and Representatives to use their influence by securing the removal of the National Capital to some point in the Mississippi Valley. Ordered printed.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., January 11.—The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution providing for the submission of the adjustment of the State debt with West Virginia to arbitration, by a vote of thirty-one to four.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, January 11.—The South Carolina House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate resolutions introduced by colored members instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against general amnesty.

Certificates Given Georgia Congressmen.

ATLANTA, January 11.—Governor Bullock to-day gave certificates upon application to the following members of Congress: Paine and McArthur, first district; Beltune, third; Price, sixth; Gen. Young, seventh district.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Stephen Ballou, a young man residing in the vicinity of Quiny, Ill., was arrested yesterday for the murder of James Golden, near Shreveport, Louisiana, some time since, when both were engaged in some sort of speculations. Ballou returned recently from Louisiana and married Golden's widow, which time he has told many stories as to the whereabouts of Golden.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., January 11.—The case of the *People against* Edward H. Rollopp, indicted as one of the three burglars for the murder of clerk Merrick, in the store of Halbert Bros., in this city last summer, was given to the jury shortly after noon today. The jury came into court this evening after an absence of six hours, and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's counsel moved a stay of proceedings, which Judge Hoogeboom will hear to-morrow. If the motion should be decided adversely, the prisoner will receive sentence immediately.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisville Canal Appropriation.

Lively Debate in the House—Strenuous but Unsuccessful Efforts to Postpone the Bill—It Passes Finally by a Large Majority—Its Chances in the Senate Excellent—Mr. Welsh Flies Specific Charges Against the Indian Bureau—Examination of Witnesses to be Begun Immediately—The Georgia Senators—Probability that Hill and Miller Will Get Their Seats, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1871.

Louisville Canal Appropriation Passed.

The House to-day, after a lively debate, passed the bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations giving $200,000 for immediate use in prosecuting the work on the Louisville canal, with an amendment giving $51,000 for the Des Moines Rapids. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, had the management of the bill. The opposition came principally from members of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, being the mouthpiece. He entered into this style of debate with an earnestness worthy of a spoiled or sulky child, and soon eclipsed all his previous efforts in this direction. It was explained that this special bill was presented by the Committee on Appropriations because the general bill of the Committee on Commerce did not go into effect till next July, and the money was needed at once to save the work and the great amounts of money already expended. To Conger's appeal that these two measures should be kept in the general bill, so as to secure the help of those interested in them to pass the latter, Mr. Beck answered that the National importance of the great rivers in question lifted them far above the general family of appropriations. Sheldon, of Louisiana, showed that the price of coal in New Orleans had been doubled by the obstruction of the falls of the Ohio, and the delay in completing the canal. Allison, of Iowa, Myers, Potter, and Starkweather opposed it on the ground that these works should not be taken out of the usual course of appropriations. Finkelnburg, Coburn, Benjamin and McCreary, of Iowa, made clear statements of the necessities and importance of the works to the whole commerce of the West. Mr. Conger next made his set Job-Sherman, of Ohio, and intimated that he did not know as much as he might, whereupon Stevenson, to the great discomfiture of Conger and the amusement of the House, remarked that if he only knew what Conger did not know, he would be well stocked with wisdom. Mr. Garfield made a vigorous speech, taking the ground that it was false economy to deal out small appropriations for great and important works. He fixed the attention of the House by the statement that the number of tons of freight passing the falls of Ohio, and the delay in completing the canal. Allison, of Iowa, Myers, Potter, and Starkweather opposed it on the ground that these works should not be taken out of the usual course of appropriations. Finkelnburg, Coburn, Benjamin and McCreary, of Iowa, made clear statements of the necessities and importance of the works to the whole commerce of the West. Mr. Conger next made his set Job-Sherman, of Ohio, and intimated that he did not know as much as he might, whereupon Stevenson, to the great discomfiture of Conger and the amusement of the House, remarked that if he only knew what Conger did not know, he would be well stocked with wisdom. Mr. Garfield made a vigorous speech, taking the ground that it was false economy to deal out small appropriations for great and important works. He fixed the attention of the House by the statement that the number of tons of freight passing the falls of Ohio was 202,000, and the value of freight passing Cincinnati during the last year $730,000,000, when our whole foreign commerce only amounted to $800,000,000.

Mr. Stevenson made an effective statement of the needs of commerce on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The bill finally passed by a large majority. The chances in the Senate are excellent.

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Cincinnati is here for the purpose of presenting the general interests of the Ohio river, including both canal and bridges, to the committees of the two bodies.

Charges Against the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Welsh, of the Indian Commission, to-day filed specific charges against the Indian Bureau with the House Committee on Appropriations. A copy was sent to Commissioner Parker, and the examination of witnesses will begin forthwith.

The Georgia Senators.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day considered the case of the Georgia Senators. Messrs. Farrow and Miller filed written arguments. From the tenor of the questions asked by members of the committee it was inferred that Messrs. Trumbull, Carpenter, Conkling and Thurman would vote to admit Hill and Miller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1871.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Pennsylvania—Postmasters Appointed—At Dudley, Huntington county, B. F. Denbaugh, vice John S. Huffy, removed. At Parnassus, Westmoreland county, John C. Stewart, vice W. R. Logan, resigned. At Spruce Hill, Juniata county, Daniel Cong, vice Wm. P. Patton, resigned. At Farmer's Valley, McKean county, T. R. Robbins, vice T. Goodwin, resigned. A new office is established at Oak's, Montgomery county, and John J. Shannon appointed Postmaster. Route 1,564, Pittsburgh to Washington, Pennsylvania, Order for service to be performed from January 16, 1871, by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., Steubenville, Ohio) from Mansfield Valley to Woodville and Moorhead to Cumonsburg, 14 miles and back, six times a week (or more frequently if required) and cars run by a schedule satisfactory to the Department. Rate of pay to be fixed on the basis adopted by the Department, viz: Weight of mail carried and facilities for transportation. Route 2,942, Pittsburgh to Washington, Samuel Hare, contractor, Millard Fillmore, Valley Green Penn, Woodville, Moorhead and Harrietsville, began at Canonsburg, decreasing 20½ miles, and pay $218 per annum reduction, on which alone one month's pay is due to take effect January 14, 1871.

West Virginia—Postoffices Discontinued.—Sugar Grove, Pendleton county, West Virginia. Papers should now go to Moorefield, Hardy county. Mahon county, West Virginia; papers should now go to Mannington. Taylor's Mills, Randolph county, West Virginia; papers now go to Beverly. Deforced, and Black Rock, Grant county, West Virginia; papers now go to New Creek.

Postmasters Appointed.—Algeron R. Unger, Nottoway, Upper Calvary, Morgan county, West Virginia, vice Wash. Unger, resigned. William K. Findley, Postmaster Sand Run, Upshur county, West Virginia, vice A. C. Findley, failed to bond. Addison Harper, Postmaster, Lost River, Hardy county, West Virginia, vice Thomas Catterill, resigned. Isaac M. Holmes, Postmaster, Valley Furnace, Hardy county, West Virginia, vice Elias Anvil, resigned. Mrs. Cornelia D. Wilson, Postmistress, Mingo Flat, Randolph county, West Virginia, vice A. M. Moore, resigned. Mrs. Emily Phares, Postmistress, Freeland, Preston county, West Virginia, vice Wm. Stewart, removed. Wm. French, Postmaster, South Branch Depot, Hampshire county, West Virginia, vice L. C. McAleer, moved away. Robert D. Powell, Postmaster, Fork's of Capon, Hampshire county, West Virginia, vice Samuel B. Foreman, resigned.

DEATH OF PERRY FULLER.

Perry Fuller died suddenly early this morning at his residence in this city, of paralysis of the heart. He was in cheerful spirits last night while visiting his friends. He was forty-four years of age.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

The reduction of the number of assistant assessors, by reason of the consolidation of the Internal Revenue Division to this date is 543, nearly 34 per cent. of the whole number in service October 1st, 1870. This reduction will effect a saving to the Government of over $1,000,000 annually. It is estimated that a further reduction of quite 200 assistant assessors will be made before the work of consolidation is completed.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Willis S. Drummond, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Postmaster—John Walker, Aurora, Indiana.

WOMAN SUFFRAGANS HEARD.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning heard the arguments of Victoria C. Woodhull and others, claiming that all citizens possess the right under the fifteenth amendment. The committee took no action.

LOSS IN REVENUE.

A comparative statement of the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, shows a loss of $1,463,970.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE TO BE SUBSIDIZED.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads agreed, at their meeting to-day, to report favorably upon the bill to subsidize the line of American steamships between San Francisco and Australia, stopping at Honolulu and one or two other ports, and to grant the line an annual subsidy of $250,000 per year, with the consideration that thirteen trips be made each year.

THE GEORGIA UNITED STATES SENATORSHIPS.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day gave a hearing to Dr. Miller and Joshua Hill, one claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia for the term expiring on the 4th of March next, and the other for the term expiring March 3, 1873, Henry D. Farrot, who, with Mr. Whitely, contests their seats, was also before the Committee, with whom the case now rests.

NO FOUNDATION FOR CAMERON RUMORS.

There is no foundation for saying that all rumors since the resignation of Secretary Cox of Cabinet changes are without a particle of foundation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1871

COLLECTOR MURPHY CHALLENGED.

Collector Murphy yesterday was challenged to fight a duel by a man named Jas. H. Bennett, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Dakotah. The cause of the challenge was a political misunderstanding.

THE WATER FAMINE IN JERSEY CITY.

The scarcity of water in Jersey City continues. One hundred young men were sworn in as constables by the Mayor, Chief of Police, President of the Board of Aldermen and Fire Commissioners as special patrol, and special watchmen appointed. Several of the New York fire insurance companies have promised to protect fire exchanges. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment by the temporary suspension of manufactories, caused by the water famine.

HOW JOHN SMITH CAME TO HIS DEATH.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Young, in the case of John Smith, a seaman who died a few days ago in Bellevue Hospital, from the effect of wounds sustained on December 8th, on board the ship Shamrock. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Smith was killed by a cutlass in the hands of John Wright, second mate, and the latter was accordingly remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA RELEASED.

In the United States District Court this afternoon, Judge Blatchford gave a decision in the case of the steamer Florida, libeled by the United States for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. The Court held that the fact of the vessel being laden with war material was not a violation of law, as there was no evidence before the Court to show that she had been fitted to cruise against a State with which the United States Government was at peace. The vessel was released and the libel discharged.

A CONFIDENCE MAN SENT UP FOR FIVE YEARS.

In the Court of General Sessions to-day, before City Judge Bedford, Samuel Whitten, a confidence operator, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Whitten was caught in the act of swindling an emigrant Saturday last.

Mr. Theo. McNamee, of the late jobbing house of Bowen & McNamee, died at his residence in this city this morning.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Involving the title to property worth over $300,000, in the upper part of the city, has just been commenced in the Supreme Court against the city by Russell D. Mintz.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Cotton opened active but closed dull; low middling 18½c. Bulk meats 7½@10½c. Lard 12½c. Rosin pale $3½. Corn sacks 12½c; bags 13c; shoulders 10c; sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 80@84. Flour $4 00@6 00.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SAN DOMINGO.

Resolutions Passed by the Senate.

All Attempts at Amendment Defeated—Able Speech by Senator Schurz—The Expedition Expected to Start from Fortress Monroe by Saturday—Its Return Looked For by the Middle of February—Ex-Senator Wade, President White, of Cornell University, and Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, to be the Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1871.

San Domingo occupied the entire attention of the Senate to-day, with the exception of such unimportant business as was transacted in the morning hour. In that brief space of time, however, Senator Revels, who spoke for the first time during the present session, took his place and made a speech on his bill, introduced sometime since, asking aid to rebuild the levees on the Mississippi below Natchez to the amount of $2,000,000 in money and four million acres of land. The instant the hands of the clock indicated that the time had arrived for the further consideration of the San Domingo resolutions, Morton moved that his resolutions be at once proceeded with. To this motion there was no objection, and the Chair made the gratifying announcement that San Domingo was before the body for debate.

The galleries at this moment were more than ordinarily crowded. The floor of the Senate back from the last tier of Senators' desks was also densely standing room to those who had come to watch the proceedings. There were scores of members from the other House, leaving that body without a quorum. There were also General Sherman, General Holt, Secretary Robeson and Horace Porter, the two latter being active as ever in buttonholing Senators, and whispering words of encouragement. On the part of the Senate that same old self-constituted committee, composed of Chandler, Morton, Carpenter, Stewart and Conkling, were alert and active, as they have been whenever this question has been under consideration.

After some little preliminary sparring, Mr. Stewart got the floor and made a stump speech in favor of transferring the negroes from the southern States to the north, east and west, in the earth and under the earth, and seemed to forget the Senate was not in executive session for the ratification of the treaty. He started out with the broad assumption that the extent of our territory was the principal guarantee of our national strength, and especially of republican institutions, and said that it was simply wonderful to see how the people of Jacquette when contiguous territory and people were pining to join their fortunes with ours. In short, he had Morton and Conkling in a bad humor by attempting to cover so much ground with so little material.

Mr. Conkling took his stand near Mr. Stewart, and when he appeared to be weakening, would prompt him with various suggestions, while Mr. Morton served him the same kind by asking Mr. Stewart questions expressly for the purpose of giving the Nevada Senator something to talk about. Mr. Stewart, in response to Mr. Conkling, said Morton's, as it required fully one-half of the time he occupied to answer one of Morton's questions, which, in point of fact, was quite a little effort in itself.

After three hours, Senator Schurz, and the whole house, galleries and all, braced up to hear him indignantly inquire of Morton why it was that the party who and spur were brought into use to drive the immigrant South? Why was it that, in giving it the serious consideration which its importance certainly demanded. He stood immediately to the right of Morton during the delivery of his speech, and seemed to be addressing his remarks immediately to that Senator than to the Speaker. If it was not parliamentary, it was at least very effective, for Morton, considering the whole speech a sort of personal appeal to himself, and feeling more or less bound to answer various interrogations, found himself engaged in a running controversy with the Missouri Senator, in which he got damaged; and when Carpenter and Pomeroy came to the rescue, they too were made to feel Mr. Schurz's readiness at repartee, and above all his familiarity with the subject under discussion.

With the exception of Mr. Schurz's speech, the speeches thus far made on San Domingo have been of a narrow kind, based on either personal or party grounds. Mr. Stewart attempted to sound a higher key by asking those who had visited the island would have the American eagle flap one wing over the frozen waters of Baffin's Bay, while others could perch upon the tropical Caribbean Sea. But Schurz punctured this sort of rhetoric with an array of facts, philosophy and argument that carried conviction to the minds of the friends of annexation, and the objections which Mr. Conkling would introduce into San Domingo, and when should take all the inhabitants of that island under its protection, was also completely demolished. If the Senate do go down there, it was shown, would be political adventurers, and the good works which they would perform would be those which would only result in personal exaltation at the expense of the liberties of the natives. Mr. Morton's staple appeal, that this commission was necessary to the President's visiting the island, was also thoroughly exploded, and he never even interrupted this part of Mr. Schurz's speech. Mr. Schurz couldn't see why the President should feel fearful that the people would throw any obstacle in the way of the earnest advocacy of annexation. If the President was innocent, his conscience had no need to be troubled. Nobody had accused him. His friends certainly didn't need to be told that he was not one of the opponents of San Domingo thrown out any insinuations to this effect. This idea was characterized as a subterfuge and a pretext. He couldn't believe that the President was afraid of the result of an honored investigation. The vessel arrived December 27, and sailed for Cuba December 31 with a number of Ministers on board. There were rumors that an expedition was arranged for the purpose of aiding Gen. Maquiera in an anticipated revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the present Government of Panama, and the visit of Gen. Ryan to the Commissioners. Mr. Schurz, referring to the United States Consul Percy, served to corroborate these suspicions. The Consul refused to give any satisfactory explained the necessity for it.

Mr. CALKINS moved an amendment appropriating $450,000 for the completion of the section of work at Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. CALKINS moved an amendment appropriating $450,000 for the completion of the section of work at Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

On Christmas day a collision occurred between a small party of Cubans and about 200 Jamaica negroes, originating from the display of Cuban flags from the Bethan Court House and the Bark Harriet Lane. The negroes hoisted the British flag, which was promptly captured, and a fight took place, in which knives, &c., were freely used. Some 20 persons were severely injured. By the intervention of Gen. Ryan the disturbance was quelled, and the negroes return leaving the Cubans masters of the field.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., January 11.—The Democratic State Convention, in session here to-day, nominated James A. Western, of Manchester, for Governor, giving him 427 votes to 143 for A. R. Hatch, of Portsmouth. David Gilchrist, of Franklin, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner. The Convention adopted resolutions recognizing the paramount authority of the Constitution; denouncing interference of the General Government with the right of suffrage; denouncing the thieves and plunderers of the public treasury; favoring a revenue tariff for the support of the General Government; opposing a protective tariff for the benefit of monopolists; in opposition to the impeachment of Chief Justice Chase; protesting against the injustice of the leading measures of the Administration, and demanding a speedy restoration of the States lately rebelled. The Convention was largely attended.

The House then, at half-past four, adjourned.

ANOTHER STATESMAN GONE

DEATH OF HON. JOHN COVODE.

Particulars of the Sad Affair—His Illness of but a Few Minutes' Duration—The Remains Taken to His Late Residence Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1871.

The city was startled this morning by the announcement that Hon. John Covode, ex-member of land county, had died very suddenly at the United States Hotel. The rumor was received with doubt at first, but it proved only too true. Mr. Covode left home on the morning train, accompanied by his family from this city to Philadelphia. He returned to this city, accompanied by his wife, arriving at eight o'clock. After partaking of refreshments, he conversed for an hour or two with Hon. John Cessna, retiring to bed at about eleven o'clock in his usual health, intending to take the early train this morning for Washington.

He awoke at about four o'clock this morning, complaining of intense pain in the region of the heart. A physician was called in, who gave it as his opinion that the pain would subside in the course of an hour. "Have I to suffer this?" he exclaimed. As the Doctor was departing, Mr. Covode ejaculated "My God! I am dying!" and never spoke again, death following almost instantly.

The joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of Senators White, Purman and Brooke, and Representatives Fulton, of Westmoreland, Sloan, of Indiana, and Humphreys, of Allegheny, left to-night with the remains for Westmoreland county.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A New Kind of Gunpowder.

LONDON, January 11.—A new experiment has ordered experiments, which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to the guns now in use of a new kind of gunpowder, claimed to be of uncommon strength.

New Cable from London and Liverpool to New York.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 11.—A scheme for a direct cable from London and Liverpool to New York has been projected by Messrs. Wadwick, Adamson & Co., of London, under the best auspices. The capital is to be three million and a quarter dollars, three-fourths of which has already been subscribed. If a quarter be quickly taken up in America, the cable will be laid in 1872.

The City of Brooklyn.

LONDON, January 11.—Anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the City of Brooklyn, who was reported to have been in the hands of pirates, and proceeding under sail. Nothing further has been heard of her.

Action of Railroad Officials.

LONDON, January 12.—The *Journal* says Austrian Railroad officials refuse to forward goods and coal via Salzburg. The Bavarian Minister at Vienna has protested against this action.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 11, 11:30 A. M.—Consols 92¼. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1867s 88¾; the rest unchanged. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton easier but not lower; sales estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, January 11, 4 P. M.—Consols 92⅝. Bonds unchanged but firm: Erie 18½; Illinois Central 114; Atlantic 28.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton unchanged. Lard 58s.

ASPINWALL.

A Cuban Plot to Seize the Steamer Ocean Queen—Ryan at the Head of It—How It was Frustrated—Ryan Alarms the Panama People—Fighting Between Cubans and Negroes at Panama.

ASPINWALL, December 31.—A Cuban officer states that a plan was organized to seize the steamship Ocean Queen, which was to leave here for Jamaica on the 30th. General W. A. C. Ryan, of Cuban celebrity, took passage under the assumed name of Ashbury, on the Ocean Queen. After shipping 2,000 cases of arms and ammunition, two or three hundred Cuban troops were expected to go aboard as passengers, and when two days out, seize the steamer and the troops and arms somewhere on the Island of Cuba, and thus release her. The Secret Committee on the Brooks Investigation, as follows: Messrs. Bingham, Boland, Kerr, Beaman and Biggs.

Mr. DAWES moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, urged the taking up of the amnesty bill but the SPEAKER stated that there was two special orders which must be disposed of.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

Mr. DAWES explained that the appropriation in the regular bill would be for expenditures made after the 1st of July next. These appropriations were necessary for the current fiscal year, and to prevent waste and damage to the works in the spring. He hoped that no such small objection as had been made would prevent the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, argued in support of the appropriations. He said that in New Orleans to-day coal is double the ordinary price, on account of the impossibility of rafts and coal boats getting down the Ohio, in consequence of the obstruction in the river.

Mr. STARKWEATHER opposed the bill and amendment, and argued that works of equal importance were in operation, such as Hell Gate, New York. They had been onslaughted last year because the gentleman from Wisconsin (Washburn) got through the appropriation for Des Moines rapids, and then that gentleman went against all other projects from New York to New Orleans.

Mr. CALKINS—That is so.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—And that is what he will do again, and that is why I am against it. I can't afford to ally with to get his project through, and then put the knife into every other project.

Mr. WASHBURN, said that the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut were most astonishing, and that the statement made by him that he (Washburn), after getting through the appropriation last year, opposed every other similar appropriation, was untrue.

Mr. GARFIELD, in illustration of the importance of the Ohio river, referred to the fact that the value of the commerce of that river in 1870 was $730,000,000, while the whole foreign commerce of the country was only $820,000,000.

Mr. STEVENSON, in reply to Mr. Conger, said that the commerce of the Ohio river for one year would buy up the whole State of Michigan.

Finally a vote was taken and the amendment appropriating $51,000 for Des Moines Rapids was agreed to, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then took up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, resuming its consideration where it had been left off. A discussion sprung up on the proviso repealing the existing law, which permits the public printer to furnish at cost price extra copies of all Congressional documents.

Mr. SARGENT gave an illustration of the fraudulent manner in which that privilege was used. A paper in California, which was authorized to publish the laws of Congress as advertisements, procured from the printer sufficient number of pamphlets of annexation as an independent question, but opposed to annexation under Baez, because it would result in making the latter General of the Island. He would oppose Cabral and his adherents.

Mr. SCHULZ, in a long speech indicative of his determined hostility to annexation, proceeded to review the arguments urged by the supporters, and said the remarkable feature about the whole business was the way in which the party whip and spur were applied to hurry it through; that the impatience to start the Commissioners off, the parties pushing this scheme could not allow the time for such an investigation as the importance of the subject demanded. He combated the statements of Mr. Morton in regard to the commercial value of the island, and asserted that certainly for opposition did not. Rejected.

The second amendment provided for an inquiry whether there is any, and if so what, Government in Dominica authorized to treat with the United States for its annexation. Rejected. The third directed an inquiry whether the cession should not be withheds her Government to cede her territory or any part of it to any foreign power. On this Mr. SUMNER demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was voted down, yeas 17, nays 37.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to confirm that the commissioners be sworn or affirmed to make honest and true reports. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to direct the commissioners to inquire respecting the improvement or sale of any persons by the Dominican Government because of hostility to annexation. Not agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add a section for an inquiry as to any negotiation or proposal for the acquisition of Dominica by any foreign power. Not agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER then sent to the chair another amendment, when Mr. MORTON inquired whether it was in order to urge additional amendments after the sense of the Senate had been repeatedly expressed against any modification.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator wish to answer for me?

Mr. MORTON—My inquiry was directed to the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER—With permission of the Chair I will answer it. In doing my duty as a Senator I desire of the Senate an opportunity of improving this resolution, and these I seek in the only way I know, that the Senators had the opportunity of making these amendments and have voted them down.

Mr. SUMNER asserted that there should be inquiring whether any villages, towns or sections of the Island now occupied by the people of African descent are claimed by any other Government. Not agreed to. The House amendment providing that the appointment of a commission to report the facts relative to or against the annexation was then concurred in unanimously, ayes 52, nays none. The commission accordingly goes to the President. At five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELSEY reported a diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was referred to special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $1,482,345.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by the United States Consuls. The bill was passed. Also reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, declining to confine by railway cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading, and give cattle rest, food and special water, except when prevented by hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to cases where arrangements were made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought the bill repugnant, and some discussion ensued. On a vote being taken by yeas and nays, there were 94 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum. In the second vote taken, the yeas were 96 and nays 94, members being attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and pending the vote on it by yeas and nays, the SPEAKER laid before the House a Senate message announcing death of Hon. John Covode.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, a committee of members was appointed to attend the funeral obsequies of Mr. Covode.

The House then adjourned, and the previous question was seconded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay on the table, and called for yeas and nays. The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER announced the Select Committee on the Brooks Investigation, as follows: Messrs. Bingham, Boland, Kerr, Beaman and Biggs.

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Mr. C

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.

Mr. Robert W. Mackey was elected State Treasurer by the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday, he receiving the votes of all the Republican Senators and Members, seventy in number. Mr. Daniel Barr, also of Pittsburgh, his Democratic opponent, received sixty votes. The result is in accordance with the expectation of several days past. Although combinations and coalitions were for a time talked of and attempted, all failed, and Mr. Mackey had no organized opposition.

In offering His Holiness a residence on his estate in Ireland the member for Limirick has done a very polite thing. The member is also likely to be well repaid for the hospitality of his invitation by the increase of his popularity. If the presence of the Pope is a source of blessing to the people among whom he dwells no people more deserve the boon than those faithful Irish. Were he to prove another St. Patrick in the diffusion of material and spiritual benefits, Pius the Ninth might in some small measure compensate the injuries brought upon the Holy Isle by the invasion sanctioned by Adrian the Fourth, for whose interest in return for his sanction, Henry the Second levied a tax on every Irish family.

Perhaps no importance needs be attached to newspaper reports of what Mr. Schenck's instructions are, or are to be. If it is true that he will be directed to keep himself very much to himself, giving and receiving few dinners, the instruction is a poor recognition of the new Envoy's discretion. Under the peculiar social economy of the English, an Embassador may acquire influence of great value in his mission by the tact or grace with which he uses the opportunities afforded by society, and one would suppose that a gentleman deemed fit for so important a position, might be safely left to his own sagacity and sense of propriety to regulate his relations to the new life around him. However, the instruction—if any such is given—may be nothing more than a caution to avoid the social demonstrativeness by which Mr. Reverdy Johnson made himself so ridiculous and his countrymen so angry.

The votes taken in the House of Representatives on the San Domingo Commission have established pretty conclusively that unless present doubts and objections are removed annexation by joint resolution cannot be carried. In the Senate a two-third vote in favor of the treaty is equally out of the question, under present circumstances. It is barely possible that the Commission which will sail in a very few days, will be able to make such a showing as to remove present doubts and objections and finally bring about annexation by treaty—the only mode that should be thought of. It is seldom that a question of so much importance, concerning the merits of which so little was known, has been pressed with equal earnestness. This, clearly, has been a mistake. The Commission has been authorized with the understanding that Congress is not by its action committed to annexation. The country, as well as Congress, desires information. This it is designed the Commission shall furnish. According to the nature of it will public sentiment be formed and Congress finally act.

The joint resolution of Senator Trumbull prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting appointments to office from the President and heads of Departments, and looking to a complete reform in this respect in the Civil Service, is timely and important. The wonder is that this or whatever else promises to make for reform in the Civil Service is not eagerly embraced by the administration, especially in view of the well-defined public sentiment existing throughout the country, and especially, too, when the administration has demonstrated its power in both branches of Congress. Of the San Domingo resolution it cannot be said that it was backed by any strong current of public sentiment; nevertheless the administration found little difficulty in procuring its passage. Concerning Civil Service reform, however, there exists an active, strong and growing public sentiment, a quick feeling that views with astonishment the backwardness of the administration in giving it a practical application. In his inaugural, General Grant declared that he should have no policy to urge against the will of the people. Without inquiring whether or not the San Domingo business is against the will of the people, we run no risk in saying that it is the will of the people that the Civil Service should be thoroughly reformed. Of this no man can be ignorant, and we have a right to expect that Mr. Trumbull's resolution and whatever fields to reform abuses in the Civil Service, will have the active support of the administration,—we wish we could know that it will be accorded with a zeal equal to that which characterized the support accorded to the San Domingo treaty and subsequently the Morgon resolution. The interference by members of Congress in the appointments has come to be a great evil, and we have reason for expressing the opinion that no one has clearer conceptions of the nature and extent of this evil than General Grant himself. The opportunity is now offered him of constructing a policy that will be received with unusual applause, and do much to make him and his administration strong with the people. We repeat, after the exhibition of so much zeal in behalf of the Morton San Domingo resolution, in which it cannot be said the country took an approving interest of a decided character, we hope the administration will be found no less earnest in support of Senator Trumbull's resolution inaugurating Civil Service reform in a very important respect.

Abbe Loyson, better known as Father Hyacinthe, is at present in London watching the march of events, and gathering materials for a history of the war. He lately delivered a lecture on the subject, from the tenor of which it appears that the great orator is capable of taking cool and rational views of occurrences and prospects regarded with mere passion by most of his countrymen. Evidence of the Father's courage was not needed, though it was furnished in the discourse. The faults and offenses of France for which she is now suffering so fearfully, were clearly stated and deeply deplored. In favor of his country he argued that, by its Italian policy it had recognized the right of every nation to be united and one, and he also contended that it had neither right nor reason to be troubled about the unity of Germany. The old French longing for certain so-called natural boundaries on the East and Northeast was denounced as a licentious dream, which ought to have been renounced long ago. He contended that the loss of Alsace and a part of Lorraine would no more reduce France to a secondary rank among the nations than the loss of Calais had produced that result in the case of England. The illustration was not happily chosen. The most interesting passage in his lecture related to the effects of the war. These he regards with lively hope, thinking that the upshot will be, on the one hand, Germany forming a single political body, resting upon peace and freedom, accordant with its culture and character, a focus of civilization in the heart of Europe: on the other hand, France rescued from internal corruption and the tendency to internal convulsions, will be free to realize the ideas of its Great Revolution. Such views uttered by Father Hyacinthe are very significant and well worthy of attention. Endowed with a pre-eminently manly understanding as well as a strong imagination, and long accustomed to see more than France in his meditations upon the current events of his time, he is able to look beyond France even now in the midst of the terrible struggle. We may trust that many Frenchmen, as well as he, are at least partially free from the narrow fanaticism of mortified vanity and foiled ambition under the inspiration of which so many of the nation are maintaining a hopeless contest covering the land with misery rather than surrender "one inch of territory or one stone of their fortresses." To the persistence they display generous foreigners cannot help yielding a certain sympathy. But in the view which takes in the rest of Europe in anticipation of the future federation of the nations under the reign of peace, the continued struggle on the part of the French seems little better than frenzy. Doubtless, Father Hyacinthe, in forecasting the future, does not forget the religious aspects of the subject. In the ignominious expulsion of the Germans from France, the mass of the French people retaining their present character and feelings, would be involved, in all probability, the destruction of freedom of thought, a triumph of superstition and the retrogression of civilization in Europe. Nothing can be clearer from history than that all that is held most valuable in the world is safer in the hands of the German than of the French people, and as the conflict now stands, those moral and intellectual treasures are a part of the stake around which the two nations are contending.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

The proposition to secure the use of the United States Arsenal grounds, in Lawrenceville, for a public park, is attracting some attention now. The movement began in April last, by the passage of resolutions in the City Councils, setting forth that the arsenal was located in the center of a large population; that there was danger to the community from explosion of the magazine; requesting Congress to pass an act removing the arsenal to some more suitable location outside the city limits, and asking our representatives, if possible, to secure the cession of the grounds to the city, in perpetuity, for use as a public park. One month later, another resolution was adopted, contemplating the removal of the magazine only, at the cost of the Government; to procure the use of the grounds for park purposes, on condition that the city would erect railings and other safeguards around the buildings; give bonds to the Government that no damage should be done to the buildings, machinery, materials, etc., and give up immediate possession in case of war or other necessity.

It is scarcely probable that any such proposition as that embodied in the last resolution, would be entertained in Congress for a single moment. The idea that the Government would pass an act to enter into such an arrangement with a municipal corporation, is simply absurd. The removal of the arsenal—its workshops, magazines, machinery, etc.—to some more suitable locality in the neighborhood, is a question which if might be very proper to consider; but, in that event, the next step would necessarily and inevitably be, to sell the grounds to the highest bidder. The property belongs to the people of the nation, and any other disposition than a *bona fide* sale, to the best advantage, would scarcely meet the approval of Congress. To cede the grounds to the city of Pittsburgh, for the special use and enjoyment of her citizens, would be an extraordinary grant, and establish a precedent which would be as dangerous as unjust. Aside from this, the grounds are wholly unfit for a park for a great city like Pittsburgh, even if she held them in fee. The lot embraces but thirty-six acres in all, and is cut in two by a street containing a passenger railway track—and this thoroughfare, thus encumbered, would be the only avenue of approach to the park! It would cost a million of dollars to purchase and ornament these grounds, and then it would be nothing but an "ornamental square," for the benefit of the property holders in the immediate vicinity. It would lack all of the essential requisites of a park—no extensive drives, no grand old forest trees, no babbling brooks, no lakes, no diversity of hill and dale: and all these can be had, away from the smoke and dust of the business centers, for less than half the cost of the mere patch it is proposed to secure. Whatever may be done with the arsenal grounds, the idea of converting them into a public park should be utterly discarded.

There is another aspect of this subject worthy of serious consideration. The arsenal was located here in 1814, and there were good reasons for selecting Pittsburgh as the site for manufacturing and storing war materials for the Government. For the manufacture of cannon, shot and shell, gun carriages, harness, etc., what better place could have been chosen? As shipping point, especially to the west and south, what city possesses equal facilities? The establishment of the arsenal here, at that early day, has ever since linked us with the Government in a peculiar manner, and has conferred upon us innumerable advantages and benefits. The great Fort Pitt Works, where the largest ordnance in the country are so successfully and cheaply manufactured, would scarcely have had an existence here, had it not been for the relations established with our citizens, through the arsenal and its officers. The same is true of many other important enterprises. In addition to these advantages, there have been large disbursements here, on Government account, which have contributed to our wealth and industry—and these may occur again.

Arsenals, custom houses, and other national institutions, are things to be coveted and encouraged by municipalities, because of the benefits which they confer—the character which they give to a community. Councils, instead of taking any action which might tend to induce the Government to abolish the arsenal here, should urge its continuance. The terrible explosion of 1862, which caused the death of so many employees, has been urged as a reason for removing the magazines to a more remote situation; and no sensible person will object to any arrangement which will lessen the liability to accident, either to citizens or employees. The removal of the powder magazines is one thing; the abandonment of the arsenal quite another. The two sets of resolutions already passed by Councils, as we have shown, are inconsistent, but they drive at the same point—the conversion of the grounds into a public park. One thing is very certain—there cannot be an arsenal and a park on the same grounds: and in the present temper of the Government for curtailing expenditures by reducing the number of arsenals, Allegheny Arsenal may be abolished altogether. And should that event take place, it is certain that the grounds would never be purchased by the city at a cost of a million, or even half that sum, for a park. They would more likely be picked up for manufacturing sites—for rolling mills, oil refineries, etc., thus leaving the citizens of that locality infinitely worse off than they are now. We are satisfied that all this talk about the removal of the arsenal has originated among a few persons who are interested in procuring a park there, for the enhancement of their property. This is the ostensible motive; and in view of the facts which we have presented, the present Councils should instruct our Representatives in Congress to oppose any action which may tend to the abandonment of the Allegheny Arsenal. We would commend to them, and to our members in the Legislature, the recent action of the Ohio Assembly, in earnestly protesting against the abolishment of the arsenal at Columbus. Our policy is to foster and encourage such establishments, rather than drive them out by ill-grounded clamors.

In the German newspapers on both sides of the sea, much fault has been found with Mr. Washburne, American Minister in France, on account of alleged lukewarmness and inefficiency in his office as protector of the Germans in Paris. We remember to have read a letter from Berlin written by a German of considerable fame, in which the American envoy was denounced in unmeasured terms, and the permanent injury was pointed out certain to result to his country from his failure to meet the expectations of the Prussian Government in requesting him to take care of its people. If the Prussian authorities were aware of the reproaches poured upon Mr. Washburne, their notions of official secrecy and dignity probably kept them from giving any formal denial. From the correspondence of the State Department now published, we learn that all such reproaches were undeserved, and that the American Minister rendered his acceptable and agreeable to him, and receive the proceeds of such exhibition for his personal benefit. Among George Cruikshank, Jr., Thomas Hood, Mark Lemon, George Cruikshank, Jr., Thomas Hood, Mark Lemon, George Cruikshank, Jr., Thomas Hood, Mark Lemon,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1871.

The gradual return of the local money market from closeness and actual stringency to an easier and more settled condition is imparting confidence and fresh activity in business ranks. Balances are beginning to accumulate to the credit of many of large capitalists who are seeking sources of investment. Our local bank, insurance, railroad, and several of the miscellaneous stocks are looked to as inviting their attention. During the past year large blocks of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have been purchased by capitalists, and the advance in those bonds during the year has been equal to ten per cent. It is confidently expected that at the close of the present year, they will have reached par. Since the first of January only small lots have been offered. The large holders have no notion whatever of selling, regarding them as a fixed and profitable investment.

—As the masses of the public do not carry the statistics of the State Treasury in their memories, we think, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, it well to recall a few figures to their minds from the reports of the State officers for the year closed on the 30th of November last. The year opened with a balance in the Treasury of $1,460,000; this was increased during mid February, when the balance on hand stood at $2,257,367, and it remained at upwards of two millions until some time in May, when it fell off to $1,775,000 at the close of that month, and to $1,478,000 at the end of June. The average balance for the eight months from November, 1869, to the 30th June, 1870, was one million eight hundred thousand dollars, the annual interest upon which, at six per cent., is $108,000. It requires no further demonstration in figures to prove that the use of these money balances may be made to be worth a great deal of money to somebody, and as said balances belong to the State, and to the people who compose the State, whatever sums they can be made to earn, by safe, convenient and provident investments, ought to go to the State, and they do not, and interest for the public, although the State is all the time paying six per cent. interest on an equal amount of borrowed money. The exposures made last year show that private parties had the use of large sums of the State moneys. An act of Assembly that will compel the provident investment of the excessive balances in the State Treasury, so that they will earn interest for the tax-payers, would have a two-fold good effect; it would give the tax payers the advantage of the earnings of their own money, and would take away what is well understood to be the prime incentive to the disgraceful scrambles over the election of the officer which have occurred annually for several years past.

—The present easier feeling in the New York money market and prospective further relaxation in the rate on call during the spring and summer months have led to a steady demand for government bonds as a temporary investment, during an interval which will witness very probably rates as low as two to three per cent. for the use of unemployed capital. These influences as well as the stronger tone of the gold market have imparted to the government list an upward tendency, which seems well maintained.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	113⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109	109	108⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108	108	107⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108¼	108⅜	107⅞
10-40s	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜
Gold	111	111⅛	111

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	108⅜
United States 10-40s	107⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108⅛
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad	92
Central Pacific Railroad	99½
Currency Pacifics	111

—The *New York Herald* says: "The feeling in the Gold Room was more bullish than it has been for a long time. The higher rates for sterling at this season are supposed to indicate that specie shipments will be resumed at an earlier day than usual in the spring. The cotton and petroleum interests are at present the only source of exchange, the transfer of five-twenties to Europe having gradually tapered down to a trifling amount. Again, the next disbursement of any importance from the Treasury will not take place until May, leaving an interval of seventeen months in which there will be no supply of gold beyond what may be received from California or the western mines. The street is especially bullish on this latter point. But it should be remembered that the January disbursement is heavy enough to just about offset the disbursement and the usual advance in gold will ship millions of dollars of cotton and wheat. The same influences should have been operative at the corresponding period last year, but gold on the 9th of March, 1870—midway of this period of about seven months—touched 117."

A large business was done at the Stock Exchange, where a buoyant feeling prevailed. There is a sort of *esprit de corps* about the leading operators and capitalists as to the real situation of affairs in the country, and the conviction is growing strong that the "bears" overdid their work in representing everything in so gloomy a light during their recent violent attack; hence the strong rebound and the return of feeling increasing when it is remembered that the authors of the current false statements about the financial situation were the strongest kinds of "bulls" when Northwest common was selling at 94, Northwest, preferred at 106, Rock Island at 109, Quicksilver at 102, New York Central 102, Reading at 109, Ohio and Mississippi at 42 (this stock they said, was going to 70), and St. Paul at 74. The very men who preached the purchase of stocks at the above figures were conducting the public affairs as they came to be in March at 67, Lake Shore at 90½, New York Central at 89½, Ohio and Mississippi at 30, and Rock Island at 93. There is a hackneyed joke in Wall street about selling stocks when they are high and buying them when they are low. The joke is generally used in characterizing the public on the subject of the immense demoralization of mercantile sentiments give the public advice exactly the contrary of that complained in the familiar old jest of the street. The upward movement of to-day was steady and attended with few reactions, and those only of a trifling extent, showing the really strong undertone of the market. In fact, the only exception to the rise was afforded in the Hannibal and St. Joseph stocks, which suddenly broke to 89¾ for the common and 102 for the preferred. A shrewd suspicion attends this "break," however, in connection with the restoration to good standing of certain Boston firms, to whose embarrassment the fall had been originally attributed. Now that these houses have resumed operations the "bears" think Hannibal and St. Joseph found it necessary to make a desperate effort to get in their short stock, and the raid this afternoon at a late hour in a thin market.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, and the various quotations of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 11, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Do. Scrip	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Erie	21¾	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Harlem	132½	132½	132	132	132	132
Mich. Cent.	135	135	135	135	135	135
Lake Shore	90¼	90	90¼	90	90	90¼
Illinois Cent.	138	138	138	138	138	138
Cleve. & Pitts.	106	106	106	106	106	106
C. & A. R. W.	105	105	105	105	105	105
Do. pref.	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	50	50½	51	51	51	51
Do. pref.	74	74	74	74	74	74½
Fd. & Wabash		49		49		
Do. pref.	92	92	92	92	92	92
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chic. & Alton		114		114		
Do. pref.		116		116		
R. H. & Erie		51¼		51¼		
N. J. Central		108		108¼		
Quicksilver		68		68		
W. U. Tel.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾		
Quicksilver		39		39		
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	42	41⅞
Adams Ex.		93		93		
Wells F. Ex.		96		96		
American Ex.		60		60		
U. S. Ex.		34		34		
Gold	111	111	111	111	111	110⅞

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	92½	½	
Do. Scrip	88¼	88¼		
Erie	21⅝	21⅞	¼	
Reading	99¾	99¾		
Harlem	132	132		
Illinois Central	138½	138½		
Lake Shore	92¾	93	¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106	106		
Chicago & Northwestern	71¾	72¼	½	
Do. preferred	93½	93¾	¼	
Rock Island	105¾	106	¼	
St. Paul	50¾	51¼	½	
Do. preferred	73	73½	½	
Toledo & Wabash	49	49¾	¾	
Do. preferred	91	92	1	
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	30¾	¾	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	65¾	66¾	¾	
Gold	111¾	110¾		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active sales:

Pennsylvania Central	92
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	37¾
Catawissa preferred	34¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44
Cincinnati and Amboy Railroad	122½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	49¼

JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring, 97½c; No. 2 do., 93c. No. 3 rejected at 86c. Mess pork firm at $15 75. Dressed hogs firm at $7 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily with a good trade demand for most of the leading articles. As relates to prices we have but few changes to notice, and those will be found under the appropriate heads. The weather has been generally mild, being decidedly changeable. Wednesday was mild, being decidedly favorable for a general break-up in our rivers, as the first rise would be very beneficial to Pittsburgh trade, as there is upwards of eleven miles out this time, and a coal writing dealer to move off to the tons of bushels. This article being very much wanted in the West and South. Besides, there is a large amount of Pittsburgh manufacturers waiting shipment by water. We hope before many days to be able to announce a sufficient rise to answer all demands. Produce—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. Prices, however, have undergone no particular change. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,926	4,881	8,274
Apples, bbls	572	637	1,209
Cheese, boxes	270	833	1,063
Corn, sacks	3,000	4,848	7,798
Wheat, sacks	956	3,306	4,262
Barley, sacks	1,968	4,759	6,653
Rye, sacks	1,000	514	797
Oats, sacks	2,431	4,765	7,246
Butter, packages	2,283	3,198	5,501
Bacon, hhds	239	150	389
Bulk meats, pieces	2,866	29,912	32,781
Dressed hogs, head	429	467	897

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ₲ cent. at 5¾@6c; common 4s ₲ cents, 4¾@5c; potash 7½@8c; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ₲ gallon.

APPLES.—The market has a firm one with a good demand, the tendency in prices being upwards. The receipts since our last week's issue foot up 637 bbls. Sales were reported at the following: Monday $3@3 25. Choice lots held at $3 50@3 75 ₲ bbl.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in regular way at 10½c. ₲ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply full; demand at 5½@6c ₲ lb.

BRANS.—Small navy $2 00 ₲ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BIRDSEYE.—Market firm; sales at 35@38c ₲ lb.

BUTTER.—Under more liberal receipts the market can hardly be termed as firm, still we have no changes to note in prices. Since our last issue 58 packages were received, and we can report sales of prime at 38@39c, very choice at 40@42c. Common is dull, as most consumers prefer good lard to inferior butter.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 per doz.; ¼-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4 ₲ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices have undergone no change. Sales of work made in a small way at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market contains a fair supply; prices are a shade lower. We are reported sales of plain shoulders at 10½c; clear sugar-cured do 11½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear do 13¾c; breakfast bacon 16¾c; hams, plain, 16½c; sugar-cured, 17c. Mess pork $21 ₲ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¾@12¾c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12¾@13¼c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter 12½@12¾c; family 12½c.

BEANS.—Sales of choice Canada, 85c.; prime, 8c.; good, 75c. per lb.

SUMAC.—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½@5c ₲ lb.

SALT.—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ₲ bbl — usual advance for store rates.

SEEDS.—The demand for small lots of dry-cleaned has improved; we can report sales of 2 bushel. Timothy seed is held at $5@5 50 ₲ bushel. Flaxseed ₲ 12@2 15 ₲ bushel.

GRAIN.—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 956 sacks; wheat, 600 sacks; corn 1,817 sacks. We are noted sales at the following: Wheat—red winter, $1 20, $1 25@1 28; white, scarce; would bring $1 25@1 30 ₲ bushel, and commands 46@47c by the car load; store rates 50c@55c ₲ bushel. Corn in good demand, both of mixed to prime yellow at 66@68c; small lots at 70@72c. Rye is quiet but unchanged, the rates being 85@85c. Barley—Inferior to choice only have reached; the next movement will be upward; we consigne to quote spring, good to prime 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₲ bush.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₲ lb.

SAPOLIO.—Regular sales at $16 50 ₲ half gross.

STARCH.—Regular sales at 6@6½c ₲ lb.

FLOUR.—The market was firm; this, however, has been the situation for some days. The receipts since our last were 4,881 bbls. We can report sales at the following: White wheat, fancy brands, at $6 75@7 00; good to choice red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; good Minnesota, fancy brands, $6 75@7 00; low grades $6 25@6 50. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 25; Pan Handle, (Scioto) in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 25; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 25.

CIDER.—There was a stronger demand for good cider, though prices are still weak, with sales at 5c, 7 on per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ₲ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₲ barrel.

CARBON OIL.—Prices are weak, with sales of standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 18½c ₲ gallon in small lots.

DRIED FRUITS.—The receipts have increased, and the demand has fallen off. The low price of foreign fruits have made a dull market. We quote: Peaches—quarters, 8½@8¾c; mixed, 10c@10½c; halves, 12½@12¾c. Apples, 6@7c; sliced, 8½@9c ₲ lb.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@15c; dry flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 16@17c.

FRUITS.—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14@15c; currants 13@14c; layer raisins $3 50 ₲ box; Valencia raisins 16@17c. ₲ lb.

HAY.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We are noted sales from store at $16 @@18 00 ₲ ton.

PEANUTS.—The market continues a fair supply, with good demand, prices ranging from 6 to 8c for new Tennessee.

EGGS.—Good fresh eggs are in limited supply, with sales at 31@32c ₲ dozen; packed 24@27c ₲ dozen.

TALLOW.—City rendered 8½@8¾c ₲ lb.

GROCERIES.—We can report a continued good demand for groceries. The demand for sugars has increased. Coffees also much in demand. Current rates were as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10¾c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 13¼c. Refined—Hard, 15c; A, 14½c; extra C 14c, and yellow C 13½c.

Syrups—H and E 90c; white honey 75c; silver drips 65c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¾c; good 18½@18c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fine Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75@80c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 25@30c. Cassia 16@18c.

RAGS.—Market quiet, and we are noted regular sales at 6@6¾c per lb.

SHOT.—Sales in small way at 2½@2¾c ₲ lb.

SPIRITS.—Market quiet, and we are noted regular sales at 90@95c per gallon.

WHISKY.—Highwines 96c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₲ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₲ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a quiet one, dealers were not very anxious to invest. The sales made show a slight decline from the previous day's figures. As a general thing buyers were offering figures that were not acceptable to holders. One thing is pretty certain, business will be carried on entirely on a different basis from last year. There was ample room for improvement.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates, viz: Spot or January, 10½c; January to April, 10½c; February to July, 10¾@10¾c; seller's option, January to July, 11c; B. O., January to July, 12c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, seller's option, January.....10¾c

REFINED

The market was not an active one, the demand for all deliveries being restricted. We quote as follows: January or spot, 23c; February, 23½c; March, 24c; April, 24½c; May, 24½c; B. O., January to July, 26½c.

[By Western Union Line.]

The Titusville *Herald* says: The market was moderately active to-day, there being a slight change in prices, and holders of oil were generally holding for better prices than those offered. Upon the lower grades, viz: sales 85 was bid, with a moderate demand at from 83 20@84 00. Upon the upper creek $3 45 was bid and $3 50 was asked. The market closed quiet but firm. We quote the following

SALES.

2,750 bbls upper creek	$3 50
1,000 bbls Reynolds, January	3 50
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 90
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 90
1,000 bbls Rouseville	5 85
NEW YORK, January 11.—Closing market of the 10th.—Market closed strong, with a moderate demand; bulk 13¾@13¾c, with re-bid. Refined 24½c; sales 2,000 bbls for delivery during February and March, 4 at 24½c. Philadelphia delivery firm and quiet, at January 23¾@23¾c; February 23½@23½c.	

OIL CITY, January 11.—Market is quiet; under the production report for December at 23 90 on lower road for January, and 24 05@4 10 at Oil City; heavy oil 16@18c more.

SHAMBURG, January 11.—Market quiet and easier at $3 40@3 50 for oil in wells.

ROUSEVILLE, January 11.—Market firm, quiet and unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—Market quiet but firm. We quote upper creek at $3 50 and nominal.

FRANKLIN, January 11.—Market firm and no quotations; there has been a slight advance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Market steady for spot and January, and firm for future. The report of a decrease in production makes sellers indifferent. We quote sales S'dW, 23½c; S. W., 23½@23¾c; futures—February, 23½c; March, 24c; April, 24½c; May, 24½@25 cases; 25c. Sales none. Crude, 12c.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—The Courier reports the market firm with a slight advance. Upper roads—1,000 bbls sold at $3 50; 1,500 do at $3 55. Lower road—1,250 barrels at $3 95; 1,500 do at $3 85; 1,500 gravity oil at $3 90. Oil City—1,000 bbls sold at $4 10. The market closed firmer.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Crude 11½@11¾c. Refined—January 23½c; February 23¾c; March 24c; April 24½@24¾c; May at 25c.

PETROLEUMVILLE, January 11.—Market very firm at $3 10@3 20.

NEW YORK, January 11—5 P. M.—The market for bulk crude is firm and unchanged at 13@c; small sale; crude in barrels 17½c—no sales. Refined 25c; sales 200 bbls at 24½c; some dealers refusing to operate at less than 25c; 2,000 barrels at 500 bbls January 24¾c; nothing further reported.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $3 10@3 80 bid; holding at higher prices; there was a small sale this morning at $3 75.

TIDIOUTE, January 11.—Market firm, with a good inquiry at $3 75@3 80 for gravity.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—Market firm at $3 50@3 55.

ROUSEVILLE, January 11.—Market quiet but firm; closing $3 25@3 80 for regardless. No inquiry, and no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 5 P. M.—January 23¾c; February, 23½c; March 24c; April 24½c; May 24½c. Crude 11½@11¾c.

OIL CITY, January 12.—Lower road, spot $3 50; regardless gravity $3 90; Oil City, spot, $4 05.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Bates & G. to Cochran's Yard, 74 bbls. Duncan & Young to Forsythe's Refinery, 200 bbls. Duncan & Young to Franklin Oil Works, 224 bbls. Duncan & Young to Penn Oil Works, 258 bbls. Bates & Gaddesborough to Penn Oil Work, 678 bbls. Oyster to Riverside Oil Works, 128 bbls. Lockhart, Frew & Co to Brilliant Oil Works, 650 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Cochran's Yard	74	Brilliant Oil Works	650
Fearless Oil Works	200	Forsythe Refinery	4
Penn Oil Works	1,764	Riverside Oil Works	148
Total			2,512

Refined Oil Shipped East by Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Livingston Bros, 122½ bbls to Tate, Muller & Co, Baltimore.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—Dullness was the order, and the prospects for the balance of the week are not by any means bright. Considerable stock, of all varieties, remains in the pens unsold, and heavy shipments are reported on the way. It will be seen that one, at least, of our pork dealers was in the market, and took hold of hogs freely. Below we give the ruling rates of the market for cattle, hogs and sheep, as furnished by the firm of Hedges & Taylor:

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,400, $7 00@8 00; prime, 1,100 to 1,400, $6 50@7 00; good, 1,000 to 1,300, $6 00@6 50; medium, 900 to 1,100, $5 50@5 95; inferior, 700 to 900, $4 00@4 50; scalawags, of all weights, $3 00@3 50.

Hogs—The quotations, or selling rates at the close of the market ruled as follows, as per weight and quality: $7 60; $6 87; $6 76; $6 38; $5 50@6; $4 00@5 00 ₲ cwt.

Sheep.

There was a heavy stock of sheep in the market, selling sluggishly at quotations. Below are the prices ruling to-day: Good to prime, $5 to $6 ₲ head; decent to fair, 75 to 90 $c, $5 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 $c, $4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1.

SALES OF HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Below we give sales of the principal stock dealers for the last three days:

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Hiller	2	2,920	$7 50
N. Sonner	1	950	5 75
Kleinmaers & Aull	2	1,400	4 00
Kleinmaers & Aull	17	20,750	4 50

P. R. ASHURY SOLD TO

J. Prettier	18	18,480	4 50
J. Stott	12	11,380	4 75
J. Heberp	3	3,150	4 50
Kiser	2	2,100	2 75

HITCHES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

A. Brown	17	16,900	5 20

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

R. Young	18	19,150	@5 50
Hedges & G	1	1,100	$1 off 6 25
R. Young	18	19,100	6 15
E. Young	19	22,155	6 00
J. Rotheimer	6	4,700	5 00
J. Roth	15	14,130	5 00
J. Roth	3	2,850	5 00
J. Roth	20	20,300	5 50
Jas. Pearce	28	28,700	5 50
Jas. Pearce	20	18,100	5 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Hemps to De Loss	1	1,090	6 30
Slage to De Haase	17	19,370	6 37
Slage to Boyle	6	6,010	6 75
Clark to M'Ardle	18	17,730	5 25
Keller to M'Ardle	17	17,580	5 50
Keller to Hays	5	4,680	4 85
Keller to Hays	11	10,560	4 75
Sonsley to M'Ardle	16	17,240	5 85
Dornan to Rogers	1	heifer	100
Wallack to Hilligass	2	2,170	10
Hart to Herbert	7	bulls	2,940
Snodgrass to M. Ardle	4	4,830	4 00
Snodgrass to M'Ardle	13	12,420	3 50
Tinsley to K & Aull	5	5,330	4 00
Tinsley to K & Aull	11	12,840	4 00
Tinsley to K & Aull	18	20,900	6 00
Tinsley to K & Aull	5	5,290	5 00
Hanna to Kelly	30	31,350	5 00
Hanna to Hirsh	20	21,400	5 00
Snodgrass to M'Ardle	12	12,420	5 50
Tinsley to K & Aull	15	15,450	6 00
Tinsley to K & Aull	18	20,880	6 00
Tinsley to K & Aull	18	20,880	6 00
Hanna to Kelly	30	30,900	6 00
Hanna to Hirsh	20	21,200	5 00
Shenberg to Stott	24	18,960	4 60
J. Aull to Smith	20	19,440	5 00
J. Aull to S. Smith	18	19,440	5 37
Bechtel to DeLong	2	2,100	5 75

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

E. H. Myers & Co	55	14,465	@6 75
E. H. Myers & Co	100	17,000	6 90
Fall & Myers	7	575	6 00
R. Williams	4	1,000	6 75
E. H. Myers & Co	86	22,210	6 70
E. H. Myers & Co	11	15,100	6 75
E. H. Myers & Co	138	33,050	6 75
Voyle & Co	47	12,750	6 12
Voetter & B	47	12,730	6 12
Voetter & B	47	12,730	6 12
Orutchfield	15	3,300	6 85
H. G. Imhoff & Co	48	10,560	6 40
H. G. Imhoff & Co	48	10,560	6 40
D. M. Milford	41	9,700	6 50
D. M. Milford	13	3,310	6 50
Voetter & B	98	24,700	6 55
Voetter & Schaller	45	12,600	6 50
Voetter & B	3	2,000	6 37
E. Smith	82	21,730	6 50
H. G. Imhoff & Co	125	29,910	6 55
Voetter & B	67	16,500	6 37
Voetter & B	87	23,500	6 60
Voetter & B	78	20,700	6 75
H. G. Imhoff & Co	62	15,810	6 37
H. G. Imhoff & Co	25	6,450	6 50
W. Newport	105	24,140	6 50
H. G. Imhoff & Co	112	26,790	6 50
Imhoff & Co	91	22,925	6 55
Imhoff & Co	90	22,320	6 55
Imhoff & Co	9	3,700	6 85
Hedges & Co	5	1,800	6 60
Smith & Watson	8	1,910	6 60
H. Williams	7	1,610	6 75
H. Williams	7	2,130	6 75
Rosenthaller	50	16,450	6 85
Rosenthaller	41	12,780	6 85
Eckstein & Wise	134	22,110	6 85
D. Williams	19	3,850	6 50
H. Myers & Co	105	28,350	@5 over 6 85
Freeman & C	24	13,510	6 50
Imhoff & Co	34	34,870	6 67
Imhoff & Co	112	28,700	6 67

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Eriesman & P	46	8,970	@6 40
W. Hedges	14	2,950	6 50
W. Smith	94	22,060	6 50
W. Hedges	57	14,730	6 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

W. Hedges	20	4,070	@6 40
W. Hedges	16	4,860	6 15
W. Hedges	77	19,005	6 65
W. Hedges	101	25,000	6 65
Eriesman & P	122	25,000	6 65
Voetter & B	90	21,410	6 65
H. G. Imhoff	102	24,480	6 65
H. G. Imhoff	88	23,240	6 95
H. G. Imhoff	98	25,970	6 95
H. G. Imhoff	56	12,320	6 60
H. G. Imhoff	64	16,660	6 60

F. R. ASHURY SOLD TO

Voster & Brainard	106	24,910	6 35
Voetter & Schaller	100	24,000	6 35
W. Hedges	58	15,080	6 35
W. Hedges	98	25,280	6 50

Sheep.

R. F. ASHURY SOLD TO

J. Dow	197	19,700	$3 75
J. Landes	202	16,750	4 10

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Eriesman & P	344	39,440	4 25
Eriesman & P	105	11,550	4 30
J. Simpson	95	7,500	4 30
H. Eriesman & P	174	14,110	3 50
Eriesman & P	354	34,690	4 00
E. H. Davis	205	14,790	4 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Eriesman & P	310	27,500	4 60
Eriesman & P	237	16,450	4 75
Eriesman & P	162	16,310	5 00
Eriesman & P	159	17,880	5 00
Eriesman & P	307	16,950	4 45
Eriesman & P	166	13,280	4 15

Horses and Mules.

All shipped east—no sales reported.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 11, 1871.

EXCHANGE.—Unchanged.

FLOUR.—Declining quiet and firm at $4@6@6 75.

WHEAT.—No 2 spring rectified and higher, closing firm at $1 14¾@1 14⅝; this afternoon firm.

CORN.—Dull; mixed moderately active at 44@44½c, and closed dull at the inside figure; white neglected.

OATS.—No 2 more active, and closed

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,000 Reward—C. & J. Cherry.
Reliable Man Wanted—P. O. Box 1953, Chicago, Ill.
Election—Certificates—Pittsburgh Dental Hospital.
Bookkeeping—F. T., Box 674 Pittsburgh.
Dividend—Columbia Oil Co.
Election—Duquesne Bank.
Reading Papers, Frames, Mottoes & Co.
Opera House—Three Guardsmen.
Dissolution—Pittsburgh Steam Hammer and Manufacturing Co.
Copartnership—Marchand & Morgan.
Dissolution—Barnes & McAfoos.
Housekeeper Wanted—Mrs. Wm. A. Herron.
Assessment—J. W. Patterson.
Farm for Sale—A. D. Simpson, Cross Cut, Lawrence County, Pa.
Law Publications—Jas. B. Dodge.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
The Pilgrim.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Aerated Crackers—Morrice's.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Diamond Jewelers' Work—Wm. Arts & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Rolling Mills at Auction—P. W. Bennett & Co.
Coal, Nut Coal and Slack—Covey & Co.
National Insurance Company of Alleghany.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Adjourned Meeting—Allegheny Bridge Co.
Independent Ticket—Mercantile Library Association.
Mortgage Investments—R. S. Ward.
Conveyancing—W. N. Howard.
Real Estate Bought and Sold—W. N. Howard.
Drug Store for Sale—J. J. Bender & Co.
Cement—Geo. Dunnell & Co.
Feathers—F. G. Craighead.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Daniel Gebhart fell into a slop tub at Helgefort's distillery, at Carrolton, Ohio, Tuesday, and is supposed to be fatally scalded.

Dispatches from Charleston, West Virginia, say that city will be entirely out of provisions unless the river opens up soon.

James McHugh, the supposed murderer of Daniel Sullivan, was arrested in Kentucky Tuesday.

An Evanston, Wyoming, telegram of yesterday says: Judge N. P. Cook, in charge of the surveying expedition running the fourth standard parallel for the public land survey, reached here yesterday, having completed the line to the Utah boundary. He reports silver and gold on the Medicine Bow and Snake river mountains, and coal all the way from Snake river to Bear river. Judge Cook deserves great credit for the energy displayed in running the first line, in the dead of winter, over the Rocky Mountains, a thing unparalleled by any other Government expedition.

Advices from Washington territory report the country between Monticello and Columbia flooded. The streams are all high, and many overflowed. Several bridges and sections of railway have been carried away. Travel is suspended, and the mails carried on horseback. It is still raining heavily, and the streams rising.

Arthur X. Breed, who was brought to Albany from Syracuse, on suspicion of being the express assassin, has been discharged. Halpine, the messenger, it is thought, will recover if he lives forty-eight hours longer.

Intelligence has just been received at New Haven, of the death, at Jerusalem, early in December last, of two young ladies, daughters of President Woolsey, of Yale College.

The second annual meeting of the Expressmen's Mutual Life Insurance Association was held Tuesday and yesterday at Council Hall, Cleveland. Twenty-four divisions of the association are represented. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, E. S. Bartlett, New York; Vice President, George Bingham, Pittsburgh; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, S. A. Dewitt, of Elmira; Corresponding Secretary, H. K. Murdock, Elmira; Executive Committee, C. W. Ford, St. Louis; L. Loop, Memphis; C. P. Loomis, Milwaukee; J. Morrell, Jr., Philadelphia; C. D. Fullington, Galion.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, Boston branch, are said to be mending up its affairs.

Rev. Wm. F. Snow, pastor of the Elliot Congregational Church, Lawrence, Mass., died yesterday.

The Convention of the American Dairymen's Association, now in session at Utica, is largely attended by persons from New York and other States, and from Canada. Horatio Seymour, President of the Association, presides. Addresses were delivered by various eminent gentlemen, among others Bronald G. Mitchell, Prof. G. Caldwell, of Cornell University, and X. A. Willard.

The Directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade declared yesterday in favor of free trade in money, and appointed a committee of three to memorialize the Legislature on the subject.

Isaac H. Wertheimer & Co., clothiers, of Cincinnati, made an assignment yesterday. Later in the day bankruptcy proceedings were commenced against them.

A special from Princeton, Illinois, reports a riot in progress at Albright Station, on the Mendota and Prophetstown Railroad, among the laborers, seventy-five of whom had been discharged by the contractors without receiving their pay. A number have been seriously injured.

Elijah K. Bruce, a Board of Trade Commission man in Chicago, has been placed in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $655,852 01; his assets $1.

Cincinnati proposes to give a public reception to any of the released Fenians who may chance to wander in that direction.

A party is circulating among the bar at Cincinnati to give prisoners on trial before the United States Courts the privilege of testifying in their own behalf.

The people on the line of the Miami and Erie Canal are circulating memorials to the Ohio Legislature for the enlargement of the canal and connection with the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

Many persons, including Judges of the Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, the Attorney General and magistrates have been indicted in the Federal Courts for holding office in Tennessee in violation of the fourteenth amendment. Resolutions have passed the State Senate authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to defend the cases in the Supreme Court. The resolutions have yet to pass the House.

A committee appointed by the City Council of St. Louis sent a dispatch yesterday to Messrs. Finkelburg and Wells, Representatives in Congress, stating that the City Council, Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade call their attention to the necessity of Congress making liberal appropriations for improving the navigation of the Western rivers, as presented by the delegation from Pittsburgh.

Among the batch of notaries public just commissioned by Governor Brown are several newly enfranchised citizens, James H. Burch is the new Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

Valmaseda, acting Governor General of the Island of Cuba, has issued an order abolishing court martial in the case of all persons charged with treason, rebellion and sedition. The civil courts are given jurisdiction over offenders against the laws where the crime is not included in those specified.

A child named Anna Buckley was burned to death last night in Cincinnati, by her clothes taking fire in an attempt to light a candle.

Hon. Elijah Vance, of Hamilton, Ohio, died yesterday, aged seventy.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The ice in the lower part of the harbor broke up this afternoon and ran out, reopening navigation to the South. About half past ten this evening the gorge above the bridge piers started, and large bodies of ice have been running past the city ever since. Some slight damage was done to the wharf-boat lying at the levee, but no serious disasters occurred. It is expected the river will be clear of ice to-morrow, and navigation South fully resumed. The Memphis Packet Company will load eight steamers with freight, and depart at the earliest moment. Large quantities of provisions and produce of all kinds are awaiting shipment South

FROM BURGETTSTOWN, PA.

Musical Entertainment by the Allegheny Quartette Club.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., January 10, 1871.

The citizens of Burgettstown and vicinity were highly entertained on last Thursday evening, 5th inst., by the renowned Allegheny Quartette Club, which deserves more than a passing notice. There were two programmes during the evening, consisting of songs, duets, quartettes and choruses; every one of which elicited a round of applause.

The exercises of the evening were introduced by the singing of that sweet song entitled, "The Dawning of the Happier Day," which was followed by others of a character calculated to please the most critical and most fastidious.

Those pieces of the first programme which seemed to entertain the audience most were entitled "Drinking Glee," "Profundo Basso," and "Where Mother Is, we call it Home," which were greeted with such applause as could come only from an appreciative audience.

The second programme opened by the appearance of four seemingly very aged men, who sang that old, old song, known in every household, "Auld Lang Syne," which was admirably performed, though their voices did seem remarkably firm and strong for those of such whose heads appeared to have been whitened by the frosts of at least four-score winters. Others were sung, suitable for aged men, of which "Give the Old Man a Chance" had the preference. Disappearing, and reappearing themselves again, they sang several other pieces, suitable for performances with a beautiful song, "Dreams of Home," after which a vote of thanks was tendered to them for their delightful entertainment.

It is but due to the audience to say that during every performance there was perfect order, all seeming to listen with open ears, and in many cases, mouths too. Certain it is, if the latter were not open during the performance, they were afterwards, sending forth high praises in honor of the musical talent of the Allegheny Quartette Club.

SCRIPT.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Probable Effect on Business.

[From the New York Bulletin.

As anticipated, the changes in the tariff have caused some irregularity in the markets for the various goods affected thereby, but hardly to the extent now predicted, and business adapts itself to the new order of things with comparative ease. No violent disruption of values occurred, as the probable variation had been previously pretty well discounted, and the wholesale business has run rather slow. This, in a great measure, is due to the very liberal purchases made in bond by local jobbers and interior dealers during the month of December, and all attention is now given to the withdrawal of invoices from pool. As fast as the papers are passed, however, and the stock can be obtained from the overcrowded warehouses, it is distributed without difficulty, the small dealers and consumers calling liberally for supplies, and some of our principal jobbers are working night and day to satisfy the urgent demands of their customers for speedy shipments. Every freight line leading from the city is besieged by an immense line of trucks and carts, of blocks in length, loaded to their fullest capacity awaiting to get their respective goods off, and the facilities for transportation will be taxed to their utmost, for many weeks the accumulations in the interior having become so small that many dealers can hardly fill an ordinary retail call, and issue upon scales being pushed forward at some extent at almost any cost. Some few complications have arisen with the Custom House as to the proper construction of the law under the new tariff, but, as a rule, the Custom House officials and the merchants agree very well, and in a few instances the deliveries have been larger and more expeditious than had been calculated upon. The greatest trouble is at the warehouses, goods being piled so closely that it frequently requires two or three days to get at parcels for which permits have been obtained.

Among other cases of suffering on account of England's permitting the Alabama to escape, is that of Captain James H. Clark, who was returning home after a voyage of four years in the Indian Ocean with a large cargo of oil, the results of four years of toil and exposure. The earnings of himself and men for four years depended upon the safe delivery of his cargo at the home port. Within a month's sail of New Bedford the Alabama destroyed his vessel and cargo, and the master and crew were put on shore upon one of the Azores, where the consul proceeded, utterly destitute, to Fayal, and then, by the charity of American ship-masters, were carried to the United States. Capt. Clark, a few months after, took command of another ship, sailed around Cape Horn, made his way into the Arctic Ocean, and while there, in the successful prosecution of his voyage, the Shenandoah captured and destroyed his vessel, and again his earnings were swept away, and he left in a remote part of the globe without means of reaching his home and without provisions for his family.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Meetings of Stockholders.

Report of Reading Railway Company for 1870—East Pennsylvania Railroad—Important Suit Against the Erie Company—Miscellaneous Matters Interested.

J. M. THOMPSON'S SUIT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The case of John H. Thompson and others, against the Erie Railroad Company, which has been for some time on trial in Saratoga county, before Judge Bockee, was continued yesterday before the same Judge, in Pine street, in this city. The suit was brought by Thompson as the owner of five hundred shares of Erie Railroad preferred stock, to recover dividends claimed to be due for the year 1868. It is claimed that upon the organization of the road, in 1867, the statutes then passed provided that the holders of the preferred stock loaned to the unsecured creditors of the old Company should be entitled to preferred dividends out of the net earnings of the Company if earned in the current year, but not otherwise, and not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually after the payment of the mortgage interest of said company and the delayed coupons in full; that for the year ending December 31st, 1868, the net earnings were $3,244,582 97; that the total amount of preferred stock issued by the defendant is $6,256,200 seven per cent. upon that sum is $437,783 70, and that there was no dividend upon this stock paid by defendant in 1868. The adjournment to this city was for the purpose of giving the Erie Company an opportunity to put in the statement of the earnings and current expenses of the company for 1868, it being claimed in the answer of the company that the expenses for the year were greater than the earnings. The following is a statement of the earnings and current expenses of the Erie Railway Company for said year: Gross earnings for the year, $14,414,623 89; current expenses, $16,519,104 82. Among the items in the list of expenses are the following damages: For injuries to persons, $108,-000 00; damages to property, $78,699; fuel, first cost, and labor, $1,397,452 29; conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen, $1,403,778 35; oil and waste for lubricating purposes, $190,000 95; rents, $30,419 27; repairs to structures, $553,740 47; State taxes, $206,530 46; Federal taxes, $77,649 24; paid Richard Schell to secure the withdrawal of a litigation, $129,456; paid Cornelius Vanderbilt, for like purpose, $1,000,000; counsel fees, $329,411 30; stenographer's fees, $1,648 25; printing, $321,661; expenses of ferry to Jersey City, $121,567 80; expenses of operating telegraph, $99,-908 98; insurance, $82,284 44; hire of cars, $1,-429 16; Lake Erie steamers paid for freight, $58,-464 64; interest on bonds secured by mortgage, $1,258,272; interest on bonds secured by mortgage, $411,634 65; interest on notes given for current expenses and supplies, $538,722 86. This statement is made under oath by Jay Gould, President of the road.

SUIT FOR $500,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The Ponchartrain Railroad has sued the Chattanooga Railroad for $500,000 for trespassing on right of way, damaging property, &c.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the annual review in the *Railroad Journal* we get the statement that the whole length of railroad opened in the United States, at the end of 1870, was 54,635, at a cost of road and equipment of $2,872,926,010, the increase during the year 1870 amounting to 5,574 miles, and the cost of road and equipment of $234,916,500, or an increase of 11.41 per cent. in mileage, and 9.58 per cent. in cost over the previous year's figures. This increase in 1870 must be regarded as very satisfactory considering the drawbacks consequent on the outbreak of war in Europe. The *Railroad Journal* says: "The largest increase has been in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, where railroad construction has been stimulated to the utmost by town and county subscriptions in the form of bonds. In Alabama and Georgia the new companies building railroads have been encouraged by State subsidies. This process of stimulation and encouragement has already borne some fruit in Alabama, where six millions of bonds, one-third issued direct by the State to a railroad, and two-thirds indorsed by the State, are now in default on their January interest. If would be very desirable (as it is commercially, in all cases, to be built without the loan of the bonds of States, counties or towns; and those communities which are free from obligations of this kind are certainly to be congratulated.

THE READING RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Philadelphia on Monday, and elected the following persons for the present year: President—Franklin B. Gowen. Directors—A. Pratt and Charles E. Smith, R. B. Cabeen, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Charles E. Smith. Secretary—J. W. Jones. Treasurer—Samuel Bradford. The following report will be read with interest:

The entire coal tonnage of the main line for the year was 2,796,696 tons, and the actual number of tons of coal transported on the road was 3,486,554, leaving 86,514 as the tonnage of the branches not included in that of the main line. During the four months ending November 30, the coal tonnage of the road was greater than that of any four months of any previous year. Notwithstanding the reduction of rates and the decrease of anthracite tonnage traffic, which always attend a suspension of the coal trade, the receipts for merchandise, passenger, mail, etc., have been greater during the last year of the company's existence. The condensed table accompanying this report shows the receipts from these sources for each year since the year 1850, and exhibits the gratifying fact that they have increased from $262,227 in 1850 to $894,268 in 1869, and $1,072,-466 in 1870. The amount charged to locomotive engines and cars in the construction of the company is $6,062,149 77, but very inadequately represents its extent or value. Some idea of the amount of this equipment may be formed by the fact that the rolling stock of the company, if placed in one continuous line on a track, would form a train of over fifty-nine miles in length. To replace this rolling stock would cost at least $11,000,000. But it must be borne in mind that the consumption of coal in 1870 exceeded that for the year of the largest tonnage, and with moderate prices and a continuous trade for 1871, it is believed that the market will take fully one million of tons more than the largest amount ever produced in 1870. The experience of the past year, and the decided manifestation of a disposition, in consequence of the protracted strike, which resulted so disastrously to them, seem to afford some guarantee that the business of the company will not soon again be suspended for any great length of time by similar causes. It is thought approximating to the capacity of the avenues of transportation controlled by the company is furnished, the management feel confident that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will be among the first to command at such rates as will secure the market to the transporters without affecting the customary dividend to the stockholders.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

At the meeting of stockholders of this company, held on Monday in Philadelphia, the following persons were elected: President, Franklin B. Gowen; Directors, R. B. Cabeen, A. E. Borie, W. A. Porter, James L. Bowman, C. J. Hart, Jr., Charles E. Smith, Henry, George D. Stitzel, Joseph L. Stichter; Secretary, Albert Foster; Treasurer, John Welch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* expects great benefits to that city from the building of a railway from Des Moines to Sioux City. A company has recently been formed, with Hon. B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, at its head, and Hon. A. W. Hubbard, of Sioux City, Iowa, Henry, George D. Stitzel, Joseph L. Stichter; Secretary, Albert Foster; Treasurer, John Welch.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, it is said, will be completed to Fort Gibson by the first of next May, and in a year after to Red river.

—The Pennsylvania Central Road can a special train through from New York city *via* Philadelphia and Cambridge City and Indianapolis Central Road to Louisville, changing trucks there and going direct through six Nashville Road to New Orleans without change of cars. This is the latest railroad enterprise.

—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th inst says: The Cumberland Valley Railroad has been completed to Williamsport, Md., so as to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the work is now progressing on the newly chartered railroad from the Potomac river to Winchester, Va., a distance of thirty-seven miles, known as the Winchester and Potomac railroad, of which Hon. Charles J. Faulkner is President. At Winchester this road connects with the newly built road extending directly through the Valley of Virginia to Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. When this line is completed between the Potomac river and Winchester, a continuous line of railway through this fertile Valley, under the management of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, will be in operation, and, with the connections complete in Maryland, there is an air-line route through that delightful section to New York and Philadelphia will be assured to Southern trade. It is confidently asserted that the connection will be accomplished before the end of January, 1872.

STATE ITEMS.

At Scranton, the other night, an amateur dramatic association gave a performance for the benefit of a poor blind man. The receipts were $207 49; and singular to relate, the "expenses" of the affair amounted to the same sum—$207 49—leaving the poor blind man did it happen, and how much was the blind man benefited?

General Samuel T. Richards, of Warrensburg, died Thursday morning last.

Two bears were killed in Union county last week. They had taken up their winter quarters in a hollow tree on Shickshinny mountain.

During the past ten years, Williamsport shows an increase in her population of 182.29 per cent.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* learns that Jacob Gilt ner, who was killed by the falling of a scaffold in that place on the 26th ultimo, had purchased a lot of ground of Mr. Jacob Frederick, in East Buffalo, and had made arrangements to build upon it, but was deterred by death. The deceased generously gave his widow the deed for the lot, and intends putting up the buildings at his own expense.

The senior editor of the Mechanicsburg *Democrat*, Joseph B. Singer, died recently.

The oldest man in Pennsylvania is said to reside in Monroe county. His name is George Labar and his age one hundred and eight years.

Four weeks since Wm. Fitzpatrick left his mother's residence, while suffering from mental illness, and has not since been heard from. It is feared that he may have encountered some mishap, and information in regard to him can be sent either to Mary Fitzpatrick, New Castle P. O., Schuylkill county, or to the *Miners' Journal*. He is about forty years of age, slender, light hair, and is about five feet six inches high. He was a member of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in the late war.

A vein of fine variegated marble has been discovered on the farm of Wallace W. Bruner, lying on the waters of Fishing creek, Clinton county. A company has been formed to work it.

A man supposed to be Taylor Burris, of Danville, was killed at the Sunbury Railroad bridge Friday afternoon.

The Pottsville *Journal* of Saturday says that the quantity of anthracite sent to market last week was 136,160 tons, against 127,326 for the corresponding week last year. The supply on Main street, Allegheny, during the week over the corresponding week last year o 13,291 tons. The trade was not as brisk as it was supposed it would be, in view of the proposed suspension. The shipments from Port Carbon during the week being about equally divided between Philadelphia and vicinity, and from the line, and all parties are pretty well supplied for a month or two months. It is also known that several collieries, now working independent of the W. B. A., will not be suspended. The *Journal* also cautions people about to run up the price of coal higher than it now is. There is no necessity whatever of it, as the present one cent higher than it is. The market is fully supplied with fuel, and the trade will not be entirely suspended.

M. H. Cryer, of Salem, Columbiana county, at the New York State Poultry Show, last month, took thirty-one premiums on his imported chickens, and two solid silver cups as sweepstakes.

The Hubbard *Mining Journal* narrates the following heart-rending occurrence: Last Sunday Mr. Brunswick's daughter, aged about eleven years, was left at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Brockman, to take care of some smaller children while Mr. and Mrs. Brockman attended church. The children played until the fire burned down, and the girl attempted to light it with carbon oil. It exploded and set her clothes on fire. In her excitement she caught Mr. Brockman's baby in her arms and run out doors. She was seen by some neighbors who came to her assistance, but not until they both were fatally burned. They died in five hours afterwards.

Mr. James Black, President, announces in view of the indefinite postponement of the usual State temperance convention, the fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union will be held in the Court House, in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Life Patrons, Auxiliaries, Life and Annual Members, are cordially requested to be present to elect officers and managers, adopt annual reports, and transact such other business as may be presented. A mass meeting of the friends of temperance throughout the State, will be held in the same place at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider and adopt some general mode of operation which will secure more general co-operation of all religious denominations, Sunday schools, colleges, and the large class of citizens not now reached by any existing organization. All active friends of temperance are invited to be present without special appointment, but churches and other friendly organizations are requested to send representatives. It is hoped to secure able speakers to present special topics of temperance principles and policy to the meeting.

Says the Allentown *Chronicle*: The Thomas Iron Company at Hokendauqua has been very generous to the Presbyterian Society at that place. A new bell for the church site was given by the company, and the company has besides given several thousand dollars toward the erection of the very pretty church edifice in which Rev. Mr. Little preaches. The Society is now free of debt, or rather subscriptions have been made which cover the entire indebtedness. A few weeks ago the debt stood at $5,000, $2,000 of which was due to the Thomas Company. The company proposed to the Society to cancel the obligations for $1,200 if the members of the Society would provide for the rest. The remainder of the debt was then divided up into fifty dollar shares, and those shares have now been all taken. It is not often that corporations in this section take so much interest in religious societies and do so much to give them pecuniary aid.

—"Love me, love my dog." Henry Hopkins, colored, of Titusville, on Monday morning chased William Prim's dog out of his house with an axe. Prim knocked Hopkins in the head with a dirk, producing probably fatal injuries. Prim, who is only fourteen years old, was arrested. Hopkins is a man of bad habits, a man of quiet disposition and sober habits. Prim lived in the same house.

A well is to be bored in the jail yard at Erie, to secure a supply of gas for the county buildings. It is suggested that it would be a good thing to sink the well to the depth of a thousand or twelve hundred feet, in order to reach the Devonian oil sand, and whether there is or is not oil in paying quantities under Erie.

Another establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements is being talked of in Harrisburg. A gentleman has agreed to donate sufficient land for the purpose.

We learn from the Rouseville *Evening Bulletin* that Miss Kate Heerman, the young lady who made a fortune at Shamburg drilling oil in man's attire, under the name of Billy McKee, was married last week in Cleveland, Ohio, to a drug clerk named Alf. Zimmerman.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that during 1870 the convictions for homicide excluding that of Hanlon involved imprisonments for seventeen years. There was nothing peculiar about the thirteen cases which went to make up this list, except that of Susan Green, who, after her husband was acquitted, was herself convicted and sentenced to one year, for pushing Ann Gordon against a wall and causing her death. A dispute between nephews thus ended in the death of one and the imprisonment of the other; a babe accompanying her to the penitentiary. The calendar outside of homicides is full of interesting cases. James Elliott for robbery and assault and battery to kill policeman Murphy, received on the two bills sixteen years and ten months. Charles Brown, connected with the robbery of Mr. Lewis, and, at Germantown, was, on June 4th, sentenced to twenty-four years imprisonment. His companions had before been convicted and sentenced to the same term. Lizzie Primrose, a notorious house thief, was also disposed of for nine years. Many a city of well-known characters received their deserts.

A Philadelphia boot-black named Lazarus Leary, aspired to "shine" in a higher walk than vulgar leather-polishing, and his taste and education led him to prefer "shining" in the line of burglary, but with ill-success. He gained entrance to the vaults where the records of the Court of Common Pleas are deposited, and filled his valise with the choicest records of the court, and was in a fair way to escape with them, when a watchful detective captured him. He took to jail for figure, in legal literature in a way which he did not anticipate.

There are 2,756 schools and twenty Sabbath schools conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There are 23,756 scholars and 1,924 teachers.

There were 999 arrests in Reading last year, 472 of which were for drunkenness.

Mr. Daniel Correll, of Albany township, Berks county, shot a bay lynx, or catamount, on Friday night of last week, after a chase of three hours. It measured four feet nine inches in length, and weighed twenty-four pounds.

Hon. Ephraim Banks, first Auditor General elected by the people of Pennsylvania, died last Friday morning, at Lewistown. He was elected Auditor General in 1850, and afterwards re-elected, and served a second term. He had attained quite an advanced age, and at the time of his death was an Associate Judge of the courts of Mifflin county.

Immense quantities of pipe ore have been discovered in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford county, and is said to be of excellent quality. This kind of ore is used in the manufacture of malleable iron.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.10	30.12	30.26
Change since last report	—009	—002	—14
Thermometer	44°	54°	52°
Change in last 24 hours	—27°	—12°	—12°
Direction of wind	S W	S W	S W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	27	24	12
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	14	11	3
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale approximately	B	B	A
Rainfall since last report—inches and hundredths			
State of weather	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked by the sign (—) prefixed, tenable by the minus sign.

Changes of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, sleet.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 11, 1871.

Fulton, John A., Clearfield, Pa. 3
Jordon, Jorkon & Williams, Cincinnati, O. 4
Marshall, Thomas, New Castle, Pa. 2
McCall, Samuel, Hanover, N. H. 3
Smith & Harris, Philadelphia, Pa. 3

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Marshall Jones, Nelson Jones, Thomas Murray and William Clark, indicted for riot, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendants pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor, David Robertson, one-third.

The District Attorney called up the whisky cases and disposed of a number of them, most of which were indictments for a violation of the local laws relating to a number of the Sabbath taverns.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. W. H. Waldschmidt, of Kilbuck township, indicted for selling liquor on said township, in violation of act of Assembly April 9, 1870. This is one of the many cases referred to above, in which a license had been granted by the Court below, but afterwards declared null and void for the following reasons: First, because they were granted on the 10th April, and the law requires that all license shall expire on the first of May subsequent to the issuing of them; and, second, that the petition for said license were not issued within fifteen days after they were granted, as required by law. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Paisley, from the same township charged as above, was also found guilty.

Motions for new trials in both cases.

Wilhelm Kogle, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, confessed a plea of guilty.

Conrad Spidle, of the borough of Braddock's, against whom there were nine indictments for selling liquor without license, was next placed on trial, and the jury returned verdicts of guilty.

Motion for a new trial.

Patrick Gallaher, of Wilkens township, was found guilty in four indictments for selling liquor without license. Motion for new trial.

Abraham Moore, of North Versailles, entered a plea of guilty to seven indictments for selling liquor without license. Thomas Lawrence in seven cases; Ellen Dayon in seven cases; David Gallaher, John Marshall and James Ward were each found guilty of selling liquor without license. C. Swaid was found guilty in six indictments for the same offense. Motions in arrest of judgement were made in all the above case to be argued before a full bench.

HORSE STEALING.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel McCarran, indicted for horse stealing. Col. Dan. Bradley, prosecutor. The prosecutor alleges that in June or July he gave the defendant a horse to sell for him, and that subsequently the horse was sold, and defendant refuses to refund the money, denying that he sold the horse.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Commonwealth against

Rachel Kinney et al,	Henry Jackson.
Napoleon Copley,	Sarah Ann H. Conley,
J. and M. Lang,	James Pollock,
Robert Crommie, et al.,	James Morris,
Wm. Farley,	Henry Hesser,
Joseph Stils,	S. Stadtfield,
David Evans.	M. Stadtfield.
John Thomas,	

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Rice & Schwartz vs. H. W. & David Oliver, previously reported, the jury found for defendants.

The First National Bank of Meadville vs. the Pittsburgh and Forest County Lumber Company, action for debt. On trial.

Action of D. Reed, Esq., Thomas McLeod, of the New York bar, was admitted to practice in this court.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

179. Benney vs. Greer.
243. Coursin vs. Wolf.
56. Dunlap vs. Kinkaid et al.
269. Nevin vs. Thomson.
276. Keys et al. vs. Kountz.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of James McClelland vs. the Adams Express Company, previously reported on trial before Judge Collier, was resumed, and had not been concluded when the court adjourned.

The case of McGinnies vs. McGinnis, previously reported on trial before Judge Stowe, was resumed, and will probably occupy this branch of the Court all week.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

1. Davis, Fleming & Co. vs. Hardy, White & Co.
23. Sproul vs. Semple.
40. Kilgallon vs. Huey.
41. Kilgallon vs. Huey.
62. Bingham & Lang vs. Crawford's administrators.
63. Goehring vs. Bates.
67. Graham vs. Mackrell.
82. Hardison vs. Davis.
42. Thos. Lindsay vs. Jno. Toner's executors.
29. Burns vs. Adams.
30. Adams vs. Burns.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—Mr. Reed, Building Inspector, reports the business of his office for December as follows:

PERMITS GRANTED.

The number of permits granted during the month were as follows:

For brick buildings 9
For frame buildings 11
For alterations and additions 11

Total 67

The receipts of the office for the month were $224 50.

In another column will be found the names of those gentlemen constituting the "Independent" ticket for officers of the Mercantile Library Association, to be chosen on Saturday afternoon next. In addition to the general acceptability of the persons named, the ticket is advocated because it is not composed exclusively of persons of one political faith. Since the Association has nothing to do with politics, the "Regulars" and "Independents" should doubtless be governed by other considerations in making up their ballots.

A HAPPY HOME can always be found where a Singer Sewing Machine is used, for doing the sewing for the family. It gives very satisfaction wherever used, and thousands bear testimony of its merits, and attest their appreciation of it in the very highest terms. It has stood the test in many very important public and private trials, with other sewing machines, and in *every case*, triumphantly bore off the prize. Call upon the agents, Straw & Morford, 90 Sixth street, and they will take pleasure in explaining its merits.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. tfs

AQUATICS.

The Regatta in Halifax Harbor—The Tyne Crew Likely to Visit Pittsburgh—Fairbairn Matched on Monday, Etc., Etc.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

It is well known among those prominent of the sporting fraternity that a grand regatta is to take place in Halifax harbor, Canada, the coming summer. Speaking of the Tyne crew and this the Nova Scotian regatta, the New York *Clipper* of this week says:

The prospects at present are very favorable for a most exciting four-oared contest at the proposed regatta in Halifax harbor, for in addition to the competition between the American and Canadian crews which is expected to take place, we have every reason to believe that two crack English crews will enter, one captained by James Renforth and the other by James Taylor, the latter four oars having been of the men who defeated the Paris crew of St. John, N. B., at Lachine, last September. This is the result of the spilt in the "Champion Tyne Crew," to which allusion has heretofore been made. The London *Sporting Life* of the 30th ult. says: "We have received from James Taylor, the gentleman in charge of the Tyne crew at present in training for the Halifax regatta, a letter in which he informs us that he has received a challenge from the Pittsburgh crew, which has been accepted, and that they intend to take part against all comers at the proposed regatta. I am, yours, respectfully,

"JAMES TAYLOR, for Tyne Crew."

We further learn, from private sources, that the Pittsburgh crew, now remaining in Lachine, Canada East, will, on the occasion of their visit to participate in the above regatta, give a view of accommodating any club in America which may desire to give them a "tilt," have written to Mr. Robert Seddon, of Lachine, on the Grand Dunmore road, and the single scull brought over by Tyne men, to row the Tyne crew at Lachine, last summer, not to sell them, but on the other hand to hold them in readiness for the use of the Tyne crew this summer, provided a race be arranged with any club in Pittsburgh or the United States. Mr. Liddell will no doubt comply with the request of the Tynesiders, and our citizens will, perhaps, have an opportunity of welcoming the Tyne men to the Smoky City. This leather becomes of local interest for the reason that a large number of Pittsburghers witnessed the race at Lachine last summer, and became personally acquainted with the members of the Tyne crew, and we know it would afford them considerable pleasure to see them visit Pittsburgh.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL UNION.

Annual Convention—Third Day's Proceedings.

After the reading of the minutes, the reading of bills and communications was then taken up, from Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and were, on motion, referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Burns moved to go into secret session on the report of the Committee on Grievances, and the time for the afternoon, and was then agreed to.

Mr. Moore was granted leave to withdraw from the Committee on General Welfare.

Mr. Burns moved that the delegates from Nos. 2 and 4, New York, be permitted to define their positions. The positions were defined at length.

Mr. Moore rose to reply, when Mr. Kinnel made a point of order that Nos. 2 and 4 were entitled to the floor before replies could be heard, which was sustained.

Mr. Moore recommended an assessment to liquidate the debt of Nos. 2 and 4, and that their dues be remitted. Nays, 5; yeas, 25.

Adjourned till two o'clock.

The afternoon session was secret, being held for the purpose of considering the report from Union No. 5, of New York.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

Number in the Schools in Western Pennsylvania.

The annual report of Col. George W. McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldier's Orphans' Schools, shows the number of pupils admitted, number transferred and discharged, the deaths, and the number remaining in the schools on the 31st of May, 1870. The following are the statistics of the schools in the western part of the State:

	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	May 31, 1870.
Allegheny Orphan Asylum	227	96	39	4	107
Philipsburg, Beaver county	216	77	111	0	128
Uniontown	246	0	111	0	135
Dayton, Armstrong county	246	1	61	2	183
Home of the Friendless, Allegh'y	50	22	5	0	23
Soldiers' Or. Home, Pittsburgh	71	10	18	1	42
Episcopal Home, Pittsburgh	39	10	2	0	27
Rohester Orphan Home	7	0	0	0	7
Zellenople, Butler county	2	0	0	0	2
	1,219	216	431	16	656

In Memoriam.

The Board of Directors of the